The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1870. NUMBER 191.

WASHINGTON.

Progress on the New Tariff Bill.

Arguments Against the Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

The Provisions of the Civil Rights Laws to be Extended to Chinese.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

A STEAMSHIP STRANDED.

The Spanish Minister has complained to me that the steamer Adela, from Cadiz, left Cadiz two days ago, and put into Charleston in distress, and that the mail on board could not be forwarded to Cuba against Spain, and the Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, ordered the steamer at Charleston to detain her and shake out the mail. How long, you suppose, has the Spanish Minister been in possession of the statement of the Spanish Minister?

RETALIATING REVENUE OFFICERS.

There is likely to be some rather startling developments about certain of Johnson's revenue officers in New York city. Further examinations of books show that one of the Collectors will probably prove to be over $100,000 short.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will probably bring in a bill next week extending the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts and abolishing the distinction in all Citizens on the Pacific coast.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The West and Middle Committee seem to be getting over headway this week, and it is confidently asserted that considerable important action on the Tariff bill are secured. The impression is that the whole thing will probably have to be gone over after reassembling. The majority of the committee does not agree very decidedly to the chances for getting the bill through the House, and the shape it is likely to be in when it comes out of his room. The bill, as it now stands, is a compromise, and the opinion that there will be a good deal of pulling and hauling by the representatives of different interests.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The business of the Patent Office is shown by the following statistics: During the year just closed there were 19,577 applications for patents and 10,026 patents, besides 103 reissues. In 1869 there were 14,567 applications and 11,937 patents. During the year just closed, the receipts were $690,145, which is about $60,000 greater than in any previous year. The receipts for the first week in 1870 are greater than in any previous week in the history of the office. The Commissioner and Patent Solicitor of the House are devoting plans to the reorganization of the office, and to date their report will be made to Congress.

THE NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Committee on Executive Canvas and the Louisiana delegation has given rise to so many charges, denials, affidavits, and counter-charges that it is impossible to say as yet just how they will stand in New Orleans Custom House. Senator Boutwell is hopeful of the success of Casey's reorganization, and Casey is hopeful in the case. The delegation is all but unanimous advising Casey's removal, but their advice will probably not have much weight with Boutwell

The Tribune.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1870.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

We desire to do justice to the telegraph operators who have recently thrown themselves out of employment in a quixotic attempt to right the supposed wrongs of two of their number in California, in advance of a full hearing of the case. To charge the press with being subsidized or controlled by the telegraph company, as some of the operators do, will not help the public to an understanding of the real facts of the controversy. We have published their side of the case as fully as the other; and shall continue to do so. The telegraph company, if they are wise, will not seek to exercise any influence over the press in the matter.

Our esteemed fellow-citizens of Sacramento have published yesterday, and brought to us from all parts of the country, over the wires of the Western Union Company, most valuable improvements upon the old invention that every man is entitled to protection from the laws of the State in which he resides. To secure this, however, it is not necessary to postpone an act of legislation to all the rest of the people of the State, or to submit the question to the opinion the granting of the valley no such right as that portion of it which they claim, would be. There is only one Yosemite Valley in existence, and it is impossible to make any more. It surmounts the greatest natural curiosity that has been found in the world since the opening of the Pacific Railway. But much of the Yosemite, although very attractive and endless, has wonderfully little San Francisco Bulletin says that in the year 1868 only one hundred and fifty persons visited the valley, while in the year 1869 more than one thousand responsible men, more than three hundred re-

We must insist for Congress to grant to any individuals, however meritorious and praiseworthy, any exclusive rights and privileges in an harbor and limited a space of ground as that which is embraced in the solemn walls of the Yosemite.

If Mormon, Hubbard, or Lemon have any preemption rights, Congress is not the place to enforce them. If they have none, Congress ought not to give them any. If they have a pre-emption, they would probably not sell, through an action of law, in giving them the land which they claim. But they are in favor of their being bought out at once. If they have no such right, then we are the owners of the Yosemite, by the fee-simple grant of the State, for the ten years at a nominal rent, with an agreement to purchase their improvements, ought to satisfy them.

THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

The action of Congress in the case of the State of Virginia has been sufficiently specific, and the time has unquestionably arrived when the State may be safely admitted to a full participation. Every measure required by all the legislation of Congress has been complied with. There is nothing which the most exacting purpose can honestly ask that the State Legislature and the people have not complied with, and any longer postponement, of the full admission of her Representatives and Senators is indefensible. The Legislature of the State, according to the opinion of the Attorney-General, can have no legislative power save what is derived from the Constitution laws, until such time as the constitution shall be accepted by Congress as republican in form. This being the case no particular oath of office is required of the members. In Congress, after accepting the constitution, the Legislature has become a constitutional part of the State Government, and is not subject to the Reconstruction acts, and the eligibility of its members is to be determined only according to the terms of the State Constitution.

It so happens that, in electing the Legislature, certain persons were elected from several districts, whose political disabilities had not been removed. These men acted in all the affairs of United States Senators. The only real objection to the admission of Virginia is the fact that, if Congress shall decide it retroactively, that no person was eligible to the Legislature who could not take a certain oath, that the election of the United States Senators will thereby be vacated, and, in a new deal, other persons would be chosen. This is an unworthy object, and one to which Congress should give no countenance. Moreover, it is wholly unjust. This Legislature was not elected as part of a provisional government. It was not elected to do or perform any legislative act in relation to itself. It should be formally and fully admitted to representation in Congress. With the legal qualifications of such a Legislature Congress has nothing to do. Over a premature Legislature Congress has all power; but over a Legislature as far as any changes were made, were higher than those required to be paid. The Superintendent proceeded from one of his proposed receptions, extended to several of the adversary proposed by the operators, but discharged two of them for cause, without any longer than was needed. He also discharged one who refused to go to work, notwithstanding his salary had been paid him, though not to the point he asked. It is against these three that the most plainly justifiable, that thirty-five hundred young men and a few young women in various parts of the country, at the bidding of a certain class of employers, have voluntarily flung themselves out of employment. No instance could more forcibly illustrate how much more despotic and disastrous the control of a trades-union over labor may be than that of an employer possibly can be. The Executive Committee of the Republican press of the country, in a series of the admission of the State without further delay. The bill ought to pass by a two-thirds majority.

HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Since the successful construction of a railroad across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, there has been considerable discussion as to the best and most efficient method of distribution in employment of the surplus of employes and employers altogether. The Telegraph Leagues has done both. Supposing the average wages of the entire 5,000 discharged employés to be the same as those of the 1,000 discharged in San Francisco, say $100 per month, and the loss to the strikers is at the rate of $420,000 per month until they find other employment. The democratic institution of Congress being both out of employment and out of money, and money to meet them the most money lost. Many of these operators, after learning our powers, will find themselves forced into some other, and years of valuable life will be lost to them by the change. The talk about loyalty to the Protective Leagues, that are of Juggernaut which is riding over their necks and crushing them, and their mutual obligations to "stand firm" are very sad to hear. The gist of the matter is, that for the interference in a matter of which they really know nothing, or know only imperfectly, and for attempting to control the policy of a company whose stock they did not own, and in whose management they had no official position, they have thrown away their means of living, and turned themselves out of work indefinitely. Their right to strike nobody will doubt or question. They have a right to strike with cause, or without cause. But, when we appeal to public opinion, they must present a case that will command public respect and sympathy. They have not presented such a case yet.

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The fact that two individuals—Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Lemon—are seeking to obtain title to three hundred and twenty acres of land in the famous Yosemite Valley of California is that much to the discredit of the legislature, which grant was inoperative, being in conflict with the terms of the act of Congress ceding the valley to the State; and that they are now seeking to obtain a confirmation before Congress has already been noticed in these columns, and is being discussed very generally by the press, especially on the Pacific coast. Mr. Hutchings passed through this city, a few days since, en route to Washington to urge his claim upon Congress. The whole amount of land in the valley susceptible of use is about 700 acres, and the portion is readily blocked and Mr. Lemon in the best part of the limited area. Their claim is based upon the alleged fact that they settled in the valley before the act of cession was passed, claiming the usual rights of pre-emption under the unsurveyed lands of the United States. The act provided how was intended to California in 1860, and the act ceding the valley to the State of California on condition that it should be forever kept open as a place of public resort, and should not be sold or granted in 1864. No rights could have been acquired subsequently, doubtless, probably on the question whether the settlement of the terms of the preemption law before the passage of the act of cession. The fact that they are pushing their claims in the State Legislature and having Congress refer them in the course, would imply that they have no rights under the law. But it is useless to speculate as to what a court would decide. Whether a claimant had notice certain remedy for one to bring suit to maintain their claim to do so. Mariposa Hutchings and Lemon are undoubtedly men full spirited and deserving citizens. They have done nearly all that has been done to render the valley habitable, and to advertise it to the world. They have also, by their labors, made it valuable, and are entitled to some consideration therefor. We advise all of them to go home, and not to Congress, what every man is entitled to—a

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THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

NEW YORK.

The Governor's Message.

From the Albany Argus, Jan. 6.

[Abstract of the Governor's Message to the Legislature, printed in full in the Tribune yesterday.]

MISSING LINES OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Bill of Rights Summary Proclamation.

Fort Garry (Dec. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

I continue the list of Fenian arrests:

[List of names.]

LONDON.

The O'Donoghue on Irish Affairs.

A Sporting Libel Case.

The English Diplomatic Service.

Christmas Numbers of the Illustrated Papers.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1869.

Abdel Kader Pasha, "a prisoner and a slave in the service of French power," [quoted] is a phrase which I find in the London Times. The gentleman, The O'Donoghue "of the Glens," belongs to the Times' service, and is a prisoner and a slave in the hands of the Queen's Government. The O'Donoghue of the Glens is a gentleman of ancient family, and of great local influence in the county of the Lakes of Killarney. He is a member of Parliament, and has been returned by the Irish people to represent them in the House of Commons. He is a man of letters, and has written books which are highly spoken of by competent critics. He is a man of honor, and has never been charged with any offense against the laws of his country. He is a man of high character, and has never been charged with any offense against the laws of his country. He is a man of high character, and has never been charged with any offense against the laws of his country. He is a man of high character

WASHINGTON.

Prospect of a Material Reduction of the Income Tax.

New Apportionment Bill for Presentation in the House.

The Iron Men of Pennsylvania vs. Commissioner Wells.

An Untold Interview—Senator Bob Ingersoll.

NEW YORK.

INDIANA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOARDING AND ROOMS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

LOST AND FOUND.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

HOUSEHOLD.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOURTH CHANCE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—FLATS AND COTTAGES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

PAINTING WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

PERSONAL.

FURNITURE.

AUCTION.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

MARRIAGES.

DIED.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DRESS AND CLOAKMAKING.

DANCING.

MEDICAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

PROPOSALS FOR MASON WORK.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTER WORK.

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING.

PROPOSALS FOR GAS FITTING.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING.

PROPOSALS FOR PLASTERING.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING.

PROPOSALS FOR SHEET METAL WORK.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK.

PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL FURNITURE.

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKBINDING.

PROPOSALS FOR ADVERTISING.

PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LABOR